

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

Enviable Distinction.

IN the midst of a general, and in many instances, not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day,

DR. WILLIAM EVANS' PILLS

have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised, that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor; if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. DR. W. EVANS has the satisfaction of knowing that his

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS

are not only regulated, recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which we well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany and Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Bilious and Liver Affects, in every stage and degree; Female Sickness, more particularly the causes incident to mothers; Flux, Albus; Fever and Ague, Incipient Consumption or Declines, whether of Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors, Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affects of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Seroful, Salt Rheum, and all blisters, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and irritability and melancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus or Diarrhea in grown persons; Worms and Flatulence, with bad breath; Chlorosis and Palpitation of the Heart or Head; Changes of Female Constitutions; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex, which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines. A single trial of Dr. W. EVANS' MEDICINES in any of these cases will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and induce such a use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. W. EVANS' OFFICE, No. 100 Chatham street, New York, or any of his authorized Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impostors. For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

THE VICISSITUDES OF THE SUMMER and the preceding Spring, have afforded peculiar opportunities of exemplifying, in this country, the happy effects of Dr. W. EVANS' TONIC PILLS, upon debilitated constitutions. In cases of extreme nervous suffering, which stimulate only momentarily renews, and at length greatly aggravate, a single box of these beautifully compounded Pills has proved an immediate and continual benefit. The loss of appetite and tremulous exhaustion which all invalids feel during this oppressive season, are relieved in two or three days by one dose only; and in many cases, will fortify the system a long time against a recurrence of these attacks.

TO LADIES ESPECIALLY,

whom suffer from the nausea and lassitude incidental to interesting changes of health, these Pills are friends indeed, and a box of them has hence become the favorite boudoir and toilet confidant of ladies in wedded life. If taken before exercise in the open air, they will generally prevent the lassitude and fatigue which frequently attend it at this season; and if taken afterwards, they never fail to remove these sensations in a few moments. That oppressive sensation of arterial fulness and throbbing in the head which is generally experienced in fervid and sultry weather, is so speedily removed by these Pills, that they are recommended by a great number of our best physicians in preference to any other prescriptions, as they are well known to be in many cases.

THE CURES—THE GREAT, EFFECTUAL AND UNDENIABLE CURES

which this fine tonic and restorative remedy effects in the cases that are particularized in other advertisements, are daily exciting the admiration, and eliciting the candid acknowledgment of the medical profession who witness them, not less than of the happy patients who experience them. Direction for taking the Camomile Pills, as well as Dr. W. EVAN'S Aperient Family Pills, always accompany them.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE!

Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, which may be authentically stated by the physicians who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will gladly give any information to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCONDRIASM.

Interesting case—Mr. William Salmon Green, street above third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.

Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicino to restore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make a trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

A severe case of piles cured at 100 Chatham street—Mr. Daniel Spanning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with piles for more than 20 years. Had resorted to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatsoever until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York—Mr. W. W. of 160 Eldridge street, was labouring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment; from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism, with an affection of the lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street Newark, N. J. afflicted for four years with severe pain in all his joints which were always increased on the slightest motion; the tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite, dizziness of his head, the bowels commonly very constipated, the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a perfect cure effected by Dr. William Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts stated in the above certificate subscribed by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.

W.M. SAUL Notary Public, 96 Nassau.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.

A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Williamsburg afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night, and for the most part all times from the external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power.—For the benefit of those afflicted in similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mrs. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerus medicines but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health as present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, CO. OF DEEDS.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since, (beside myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medicinal virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON G. GILBERT.

Durham, Green county, New York.

Dr. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED CAMOMILE, and FAMILY APERTIENT PILLS, and other Family Medicines, for sale at his principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, and at his general Western Office, 47 Wall Street, Louisville Ky., where Agents can always be supplied—also, for sale by OEAR & BERKLEY, Lexington Ky., 37 West Main Street. S. C. PARKHURST, 23 South Market st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. CASTOR, Maysville, and at all the principal towns in the Union.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

A single trial of this invaluable medicino will test its unrivaled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile austerer.

For sale at Dr. Wm. Evans' Principal Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York; also at his General Western Office 47, Wall st., Louisville Ky., and by his authorized agents throughout the union; and by OEAR and BERKLEY, Lexington, 37 West Main st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

This medicine invariably removes all obstructions, and creates a new and healthy action throughout the system.

See directions and other useful information which accompany each pack, a pack containing two kinds No. 1 and 2, price 50cts. packs for sale at Dr. Evans' principal office, 100 Chatham street, N.Y. and General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky., and by

OEAR & BERKLEY,

Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 39, 1839—21—1

Herring.

20 BOXES SEALED HERRING, a prime article, in fine order. For sale low.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1839.

NO. 24.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren
nan's Hotel.

STANZAS.

Doubt, when radiant smiles are shining—
Doubt, when clasping hands are twining—
Doubt, when honied words are flowing—
Doubt, when blushed warm are glowing—
But never doubt that truth siacres,
That glistens in the starting tear.

Doubt, when mirthful tones invite thee—
Doubt, when gayest hopes delight thee—
Doubt, what'er is fondest, fairest—
Doubt, what'er is brightest, rarest—
But never doubt that truth can live,
In hearts that suffer—and rejoice.

From the Register.
HISTORICAL FACTS
WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.

The first charter for a colony granted by the crown of England, was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1578 to Sir Humphrey Gilbert. By this charter he was authorized to take possession of all barbarous lands, unoccupied by any christian prince or people."

The first English colony planted in America, was at Roanoke Island, Virginia, 1585. One hundred and seven persons were left there by Sir Richard Greenville under the Government of Mr. Lane.

On the 18th of August 1787, Mrs. Dare was delivered of a daughter in Roanoke, which was baptised the next Lord's day by the name of Virginia. This was the first English child born in this colony.

In 1607 the English settlers built a town in Virginia, and in honor of King James, called it Jamestown. This was the first permanent habitation of the English in America.

The first marriage in Virginia was in 1608, between John Laydon and Ann Burrs.

The first marriage in New England was in 1621, between Edward Winslow and Susanna White.

In 1610 a member of parliament came to America and the house of commons declared his seat vacant, because by accepting a colony office they supposed that he was incapable of executing his trust. This was the first time that Virginia, appears to have been noticed by the English parliament.

In 1616 tobacco was first cultivated in Virginia. In 1692 the great witchcraft mania raged in Massachusetts. Immense numbers were accused of this imaginary crime, and not a few convicted and executed. So great was the delusion that the accused often became convinced of their own guilt, and made public confession before they were executed.

Old England greatly censured New England for these excesses; but if we will go back to 1645, we find one Mathew Hopkins with a commission from parliament going about from place to place to seek out witches, and that through his discoveries a great number were hanged.

The population of the earth according to Malte Brun, is 653,000,000. Of this number he estimates that 223,000,000 are Christians; but in this estimate he includes all who live in Christian countries, however variant their creeds or sceptical their opinions, provided they do not set up a religion in opposition to that of Christ. But the Protestant to the Greek and Roman churches are Christians, and vice versa. Then the Protestants only numbering 42,000,000 are to the whole population of the earth as 1 is to 15, and as in all Protestant countries many are too immoral reasonably to hope a place in the divine mansion, we may estimate that not more than half one of the above number, or one out of every 30 of the inhabitants of the earth are Christians.

The Protestants are divided into an almost infinite number of opposing sects, all of whom cannot be right, and a few of either sect live according to the requirements of their creed and the scriptures, on which their creed is founded.

Then without stopping to inquire which of these one hundred and one sects are right, if but one can be, and only those of that one who live up to the requirements of its creed and the scriptures, may we not say, as one did eighteen hundred years ago—"Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leads to life, and few there be that find it."

In 1776 the important discovery was made that the majority of mankind were not made with saddles on their backs, and a few were few booted and spurred ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God.—*Peoria Register.*

THE DAYS OF ANCIENT CHIVALRY have not entirely passed away, as appears by the following letter of recent date from Tiflis, in Georgia: "A young Cabardian prince, named Schneideli, having carried off the daughter of a nobleman, Boiyraiki Beg, the father commanded his son Melik to defy the rasher to single combat. The challenge was accepted, and at midday on the 25th October, the combatants met on the plain of Arstana, between Derbent and Bouinaki, each attended by twelve nobuks, or esquires, bearing the banners of their respective chiefs. On that of the prince was a golden falcon on a green shield; the bearings of the young Beg were a black boar, surmounted by three silver stars on a blooded field. The combatants and their esquires were all armed cap-a-pie in

mail, helmets crested with feathers, and their lances fastened to their waists. Four elders, two chosen by each, were seated on a raised platform, who laid down the laws of the battle, and were to decide upon the conduct and issue of the combat. They proclaimed that should either of the combatants be unhorsed, or if the followers of either took to flight, he should be considered as vanquished, and lie at the mercy of his adversary. The word was given, and the onset made with equal ardor on both sides.

The conflict was long and obstinate, and 14 of the esquires were overthrown, when Melrik Beg, who had already received three wounds by a resolute and bold maneuver, threw the prince out of the saddle. The successful

FROM EUROPE.

From the North American—June 1st.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steam ship Great Western, Capt. Hoskins, arrived at New York in thirteen days from Bristol, bringing Bristol papers to the 18th, the day of sailing, London the evening of the 17th, and Liverpool to the 16th.

REINSTATEMENT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

From the New York papers.

Sir Robert Peel had been entrusted by the Queen with the formation of a ministry, but had, in consequence of not being able to accomplish this object, resigned his commission, and Lord Melbourne had been reinstated.

The excitement which was created by the news of Sir Robert Peel's resignation was not allayed when it was known that Lord Melbourne had been restored to office.

Sir Robert Peel, it appears, suggested the necessity of a resignation of the ladies attached to the Queen's household, and on the tender of the resignation of Lady Normandy, Her Majesty refused to accept it:

"I have deferred, and am always willing to defer, to the wishes of the People, but I will not give up every thing to a party, nor be the slave of faction."

The conduct of the Queen, was received generally through England, with the greatest marks of approbation.

The late attempt of Sir Robert Peel, says the London Sun of May 17th, to constitute himself Mayor of the Palace, and play the part of Viceroy over the Queen, has roused, as was to be anticipated, the indignation of the people from one end of the country to the other. We know not which feeling is just now most predominant in the popular mind—aborrion of the projected despotism of the Tories, or admiration of the firm, high-minded resistance of the Queen.

Such is the confusion consequent on the present unsettled state of affairs, that the royal commission, which was to have been brought down to the Lords on Monday, was not forthcoming till Tuesday.

Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, retire from the cabinet, and are to be raised to the peerage. Lord Mopeth to succeed Lord John Russell at the Home office and as leader in the House of Commons; Lord Durham to be foreign secretary; Mr. C. Buller under secretary; Mr. Poulett Thompson to be chancellor of the exchequer. The changes in contemplation, no doubt, will be settled at the cabinet which is now sitting; and in all probability several new writs will be moved in the Commons this morning.—*Correspondence of the Standard.*

LONDON, Tuesday, May 14.—In the House of Lords last night three of the last batch of new Peers took their oaths and their seats. No business of importance was transacted, and not a word was said respecting the Ministry.

Before 5 o'clock the House of Commons was crowded, as it is within a few minutes of an important division.

Lord John Russell rose and suggested that Sir Robert Peel, having failed in his endeavor to form a Ministry, should explain the circumstances of that failure before he himself should state the reasons for the resumption of the Government by the former Ministers.

Sir R. Peel said, he had reserved for this place and this occasion the explanation of the circumstances under which he had relinquished his attempt.

He proceeded to say that the Duke of Wellington having been sent for by the Queen on Wednesday the 8th of this month, and invited to assist in the formation of a Government, had advised her, that, as the chief difficulties were to be dealt with in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister should be a member of that House; and, on his Grace's suggestion, Sir Robert Peel was then summoned.

When he waited on her Majesty, she expressed her great regret at parting with her late Ministers, who, she said, had given her entire satisfaction; but their resignation had made it necessary for her to consider the formation of a new Government.

Having received her commands, he communicated, on the same evening, with eight of his friends—the Duke, the Lords Lyndhurst, Aberdeen, Ellenborough, and Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir H. Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn.—

He next day submitted their names to the Queen, acquainting her that the Duke, while he placed his services wholly at her disposal, would rather lead the House of Lords without an office, than undertake a department of the Administration.

She, however, expressed a wish that he should hold an office, and Sir Robert Peel assured her he had no doubt that the Duke would forego his own personal inclinations at her desire. No material question arose at the time as to the form of the Administration, or the conduct of the Government.

On Thursday occurred the difficulty, or misconception which led to his relinquishment. It related exclusively to that portion of the household offices which ladies were filling; for, on the subject of those household officers which were held by members of either House of Parliament, she had conceded all that could be wished.

LONDON, May, 17.—We are enabled to state, that on Monday, the 27th inst., the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn will certainly be proposed for the office of Speaker, vacant by Mr. Abercromby's resignation of the chair, and that the House will proceed to the election at half past 3 o'clock exactly.—*Times.*

A number of the Chartists had been arrested in London on the 16th. The news of the insurrection caused a great excitement in Manchester.—They assembled in great numbers, and cheered the intelligence as it was received.

LONDON, May 17.—"City 12 o'clock—The overland letters from India have not yet been received.

From the Cape of Good Hope there are papers to the 10th of March, being three days later; but we observe nothing in them requiring remark.

"In the English Stock Market, Mr. Cole has made further sales of Consols for money at 93, beyond which there has been very little doing, and the quotations are 93 to 1 for money, and 93 1 to 3 for the Account. Exchequer Bills are 32 to 31 premium.

The scarcity of money is still felt in the American Stock and Share Market, in which securities there has not been many transactions; the following are the nearest prices for them:—

Five per cent. pound sterling Alabama, 91; Five per cent. Alabama, 82; Five per cent. Indiana, 81; Five per cent. Louisiana (Baring's) 93 to 94; Five per cent. Louisiana (Lizard's) 95; Six per cent. Mississippi, 92; Five per cent. ditto, in pound

sterling, 90 ex div.; Six per cent. Ohio, 1856 93 to 99; Five per cent. New York, 90 to 92; Five per cent. Pennsylvania, according to dates, 90 to 91; United States Bank Shares, £21, 5s. 0d. sellers; Five per cent. New York City, 87; Six per cent. Virginia, 83.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY AND RIOT IN PARIS.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 14th states that an insurrection had broke out in the streets of Paris on the Sunday preceding, by three hundred individuals, causing the effusion of much blood.

PARIS, Sunday, May 12.—Nothing has taken place in the Boulevards. The insurrection is this moment concentrated in the lower parts of the Rue St. Dennis, Montmartre, and St. Martin. Barricades are formed, one in the Rue St. Dennis, near the church of St. Len; the other at the corner of the Rue Tivoli and Montorgueil. This last was attacked about half past six by the grenadier of the 3rd legion of the National Guard, aided by a detachment of the line. The officer commanding the post of the Palace of Justice and two soldiers were killed.

M. Sodoux, of the 3d Legion, was killed in the attack of the barricade.

Marshal Gerard has taken the command of the troops of the garrison.

PARIS, May, 13.—As a consequence, we suppose, of the insurrection, the King at length on Sunday evening, appointed a Ministry in lieu of that which had been named ad interim, and which is thus given in the Moniteur of yesterday:—

Marshal Soult, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign affairs.

M. Teste, Minister of Justice.

General Schneider, Minister of War.

Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine.

M. Dutuchet, Minister of the Interior.

M. Cuvin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce.

M. Dufaure (?) Minister of Public Works.

M. Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Passy, Minister of Finance.

PARIS, May 14.—Respecting the insurrection which commenced here on Sunday last, I shall say, as did an orderly dragoon to me, of whom I enquired on the 6th of June, 1832, in the Rue St. Martin, was it all over? "Yes," said he, "until they begin again."

Much blood has been spilt in this unhappy affair. Between 120 and 150 deaths have already resulted from it.

PARIS, May 15.—All is as quiet as the continued movements of the police will permit. Every instant new arrests are made. Yesterday evening the number of prisoners detained in the Conciergerie and Prefecture of Police amounted to 305.—

In the course of this day fresh captures took place,

and a quantity of arms and ammunition was found in the various depots of the insurgents, which are now removed to the palace of Justice. Warrants

are now removed to the palace of Justice. Warrants

have been issued against individuals at Lille, Lyons and Strausburg, as implicated in the conspiracy in which the revolt originated.

The Richmon Enquirer of the 4th after giving several columns of election news, closes with the following

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD J. JOHNSON.

Fayette Democratic Meeting.—In our paper of to-day, will be found the proceedings of the Democratic meeting at the Court-house on Monday.

The assemblage was highly respectable, and filled the Court-House. It was addressed by Maj. Flournoy, in a speech of about one hour, in his happiest strain; and although some of his remarks were truly caustic, there was nothing of malevolence in his address—and those whigs who were present and heard him, with whom we have conversed, with one single exception, award to him not only talents of the first order but a fraternal feeling, which is admitted ought to be cherished by the citizens of this whole Union. We most sincerely join with the assembled citizens in the desire that the speech shall be written out for publication; fully believing it will greatly tend to soften some of the asperities of party.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Virginia has just passed the ordeal of the ballot-box, and however attempts may have been made to conceal the truth, that bright gem has burst forth, to confound those who have attempted to mislead their less informed brethren. So late as the day before yesterday, and even yesterday, we find in the Lexington journals—"VIRGINIA ELECTION—WHIGS TRIUMPHANT!" At the same time it was known to every individual who had paid any attention to this interesting election, that the democrats had gained, since the last election, some 15 or 16 votes in the State Legislature. Their own account shews a gain of 13.

It is astonishing that the Whig presses will persevere in misrepresentations. Are they necessary to keep up the spirits of their party? This effect appears not to be produced, for their ranks are daily thinned.

In Congress the Whigs appear to have gained one member from the Conservatives.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 4th after giving several columns of election news, closes with the following

POSTSCRIPT.

The above article was in type, when the Western mail arrived last evening. We congratulate the Democracy on the unexpected gain in Lewis and Braxton. The following letter announces the agreeable intelligence—every thing satisfies us, that THE PEOPLE ARE UP, and that the State IS safe.

The Whig presses put forth their insidious and deceptive statements, to cheer their followers, and to deceive the ignorant. But as true as there is a sun in the firmament, the *soil of State* will be righted in December next—and next year, the Old Dominion will go with overwhelming weight in favor of the Little Magician.

Our friends have committed some errors during the campaign. They have run two candidates for Congress, who were too fresh from the opposition, to carry the whole Republican party with them.—One of these Districts might certainly have been carried, if the most judicious selections had been made.

We have suffered in two Democratic counties at least, if not in more, by the most annoying mismanagement, or worse. But for our own schisms in Amelia, and the hobby of a new county in Bath, there could not have been a question about the State. As it is, the Whigs can only dispute our triumphant success, by rudely laying their hands on some of our own men.

Such as the Democratic delegates from Brooke, Alleghany, Grayson, &c. But all will be right. We again congratulate the Democracy of our own, and our sister states. We have saved the State. Truly do the Yeoman of Virginia deserve the praise which the Savanna Georgian (received last evening) confers upon them in the following remarks:

There are very little confidence in the stability of the new French Ministry, which contains none of the political leaders of any one party, and is evidently formed on the principle of the Mole Cabinet, that of vesting the whole power, and consequently the chief responsibility, of Government, in the hands of the King. The Ministry has been formed under an impression that the Constitutional party in the Chamber has been too much frightened by the late insurrection, to offer any serious resistance to the continued encroachments of the Crown.

The whole of the Spanish Ministry resigned on the 1st. The cause of their determination is not known, and the despatches from Madrid of that date do not mention whether the Queen accepted or not their resignation.—*Journal des Debats.*

PARIS, May 14.—The Duke de Bassano died on Monday last in Paris.

The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic despatch:

BAYONNE, May 13th, 3 o'clock, P. M.

•The Sub-Prefect of Bayonne to the Minister of the Interior.

"Cabrera is again master of the Madrid road, and four mails from that capital are now due.

"On the 8th, General Espartero, who had taken

entire possession of the Ramblas, announced that he would attack Guardamia on the 10th."

From the foregoing it will be seen, that it will

not be possible to have Madrid news by post for yet two days to come.

LIVERPOOL, May 10th.—COTTON.—The ac-

counts brought by the Great Western, again show a considerable deficiency in the receipts at the various ports of the United States, and a very extensive decrease in the exports to Europe as compared with the same period last year; this had given the importers increased confidence, and a few of the leading houses are offing their stocks. The market however still continues in a very depressed state, the accounts from the manufacturing districts being so discouraging. Prices of most kinds have again declined 4d per lb, with the exception of the good and fine qualities of American, which are scarce, and offered sparingly. Speculators have taken 100 American.

Sales of the week 8,690 bales—Uplands, ordina-

ry to fair, 7½ a 84d; good fair to fine, 9½ a 93; Or-

leans, 7½ a 10½; Mobile and Alabama, 7½ a 10; Sea-

Island, ordinary to fair, 20 a 21½; good fair to fine,

26 a 35; stained 7 a 16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 16.

Nothing of interest has occurred in this market since Tuesday; the demand continues limited, but there is no change in moment in prices. The sales on Tuesday were about 500 bags only; Wednesday from 1500 to 2000 bags; and to-day 2000 bags, principally in small quantities to the trade. The arrivals since Tuesday are 2 vessels from New York, 2 Mobile, 2 Charleston, and 4 New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—25 hhd's Quercitron, un-

branded, 24s per cwt. Oil, Linseed brings 28 a 28s 6d, per cwt. Corrox—Imports this year, 31,315 bales against 57,180 same period of last year; present stocks, £0,050, do, do, 314,180 do do.

LIVERPOOL, CORN EXCHANGE, May 11.

The only alteration since Friday in the duties on grain from Foreign ports is a decrease on rye and pease of 1s 6d per quarter. The import has been

considerably increased by arrivals yesterday of wheat, flour, barley and pease from the Baltic, which for the present go into bond. At this day's market, sales were more languid than anticipated, in some degree influenced by the decline in Market Lane yesterday of about 2s per qr. on wheat. At the close of the market about 1000 bbls of Balti-

more flour, of middling quality, were sold by auc-

tion at 3ls 3d to 4ls 10d per bbl duty free. Wheat,

English, 9s 6d a 11s 6d.

Extract of another letter—last Evening's Mail.
"The State is safe.—Glory enough for one campaign. You need feel no concern about Col. Carroll of Grayson—he is a true Democrat—and thorough friend of Mr. Van Buren."

"We have given the preceding summary, with errors excepted. We hasten to correct it by the additional returns of last Evening's Mail. With your leave, Messrs. Whigs, we ask you to relieve Braxton and Lewis from their "durance vile"—(Only one buttonhole lower, my friend, if you please.) The account will then stand thus:

On joint vote, Administration	81
" Rives Whigs	66
" Anti Rives Whigs	10
" Conservatves	6
Doubtful	3

Errors Excepted? Oh, of course Sir!

We are happy to learn of the safe arrival at home, of our friends and neighbours, Messrs. Dillard, Morgan, and Dudley, who have been absent on a trip to Europe for health and the purchase of fine Blooded stock. We learn they have succeeded in procuring a number of England's choicest cattle.

We say "go ahead old Kentuck." They returned to New York in the Great Western, in 13 days and 8 hours—The shortest passage ever made across the Atlantic.

At the meeting of the Lyon Fire Company June 8, 1839—the following gentlemen were

X. MACOMB'S REPORT OF HIS PROCEEDINGS
IN FLORIDA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S. {
Fort King, Florida, May 22, 1839.

SIR:—Agreeably to the instructions I had the honor to receive from your hands at Washington, on the 20th of March last, I lost no time in repairing to Florida, and arrived at Black Creek, the general depot of the army, the 5th of April. There I had the good fortune to meet with Brigadier General TAYLOR, the commander of forces in this Territory, then on a tour of inspection and review of the troops, and at the same time engaged his plan of dividing the country nearest to the settlements into squares of twenty miles, and establishing posts thereon. This fortunate meeting enabled me to act in the hands of General Taylor a copy of your instructions, and to give him orders to co-operate with me in carrying those instructions into effect, directing his attention particularly to the protection of the settlements along the line from Garey's Ferry to Tallahassee, and west of the latter place, authorizing him at the same time to call into service such a force of militia as is mentioned in your instructions. General Taylor having with him interpreters and Indians connected with the hostile parties by ties of consanguinity and intermarriage, was desired to open, if possible, a communication with them, and thereby make them acquainted with the act of my arrival in the country, and my wish to see no chiefs and warriors at this post by the 1st of May next, to hold a conference with them. Col. Twigs, who was then commanding at Garey's Ferry, having military authority over a considerable extent of country, was also made acquainted with my instructions, and he rendered a ready and efficient aid in furthering my views. Colonel Warren, of Jacksonville, who heretofore had command of the militia serving in Florida, was highly recommended to me on account of his efficiency and activity as an officer, was invited to raise and take command, as Lieutenant Colonel, of a battalion of mounted militia, to assist in the defense of the settlements east of the Suwannee, and expel the Indians. Although quite inconvenient to him at that time, on account of his private affairs, the colonel very promptly complied with my wishes. In the meanwhile, General Taylor was making arrangements with the Governor of Florida, in raising, for the defense of the settlements on the west of the Suwannee, a military force. Notwithstanding all these measures, the Indians, dividing themselves into small parties, penetrated the settlements, committed some murders, and fired, from their cover, on the express and passengers, going from post to post.

Under these indications, it was the general belief that no communication could be opened with the hostile parties, especially as it had been given out that the Indians would, on no account, receive any messengers, but would destroy any person that might approach them with a flag. This threat having been executed more than once, confirmed the opinion that it was worse than useless to attempt to communicate with them. Finding at Garey's Ferry a party of prisoners, consisting of one man and two well-grown lads, and a number of women and children, amounting in all to eighteen, it occurred to me that, by treating them kindly, I might, through their instrumentality, communicate with the hostile bands. Accordingly, I set them at liberty, and sent them into the country in search of their friends, that they might make known to them, and the Indians generally, the object of my coming among them. General Taylor also sent out his Indians, in whose sincerity and honesty he had great confidence. This first attempt to open a communication entirely failed, General Taylor's Indians having left him and joined the hostile party below Tampa, and those sent by me returned without seeing any whatever. In the meantime, reports were received of the continued hostilities of the Indians, and of attacking defenceless people and killing them. According to my previous notification that I would be at this post by the first of May, I left Garey's Ferry on the 25th of April, with a guard of dragoons, taking with me the prisoners previously mentioned, and again sent them off in search of their friends; but it was not (after remaining here) until the 9th instant that any Indians called to visit me.

Knowing the slowness of the Indians in performing any matter of national importance, I did not yield to the general belief that none would attend my invitation, and I had the gratification to receive a visit from a young chief of considerable importance, accompanied by seven young active warriors. I explained to the chief the object of my mission, telling him that his great father (the President) was sorry that there had been so much fighting between his white and red children, and that for their good he recommended them to cease firing on each other, and make peace. The chief expressed himself greatly delighted with the prospect of peace. I told him that if the whole nation would retire below Pease creek, hostilities would cease, and that they might remain till further arrangements could be made. He again expressed his gladness at hearing what I said, and promised that he would take my communication and spread it around, being persuaded that it would be well received by all his people. In a few days after he collected a considerable party of his people, consisting of men, women, and children, and paid me another visit—I repeated to him, in their presence, the same "talk," and they seemed all pleased with it. I then made them some presents, after which they departed much gratified, for they were all in a most destitute condition, as to clothing and other necessities.

On the 17th instant, Lt. Colonel Harney, of the 2nd dragoons, who had previously received my directions to open communication with the Indians in the southern portion of the peninsula, near Key Biscayne, arrived with Chitto-Tustenuggee, principal Chief of the Seminoles, who had been recently elected by a council held by the Seminoles and Miccosukies. Chitto-Tustenuggee expressed a great desire that the business on which he was called to meet me might be speedily attended to.—Accordingly, on the next day a meeting was held, composed of Chitto-Tustenuggee, attended by O-eh-Iadjo, a brother of Blue-Snake, who came with him to witness the proceedings at the request of the Council of the Nation, and Harlock-Iadjo, Chief of the Miccosukies in this section of the country and all his band that had not been despatched by him, to call in the warriors who were out in detached parties. After going through the usual ceremonies among Indians of shaking hands and smoking, I explained to the meeting who I was, and the object of my mission among them, at which they immediately evinced great satisfaction. I then dictated to them the terms of peace, which they readily accepted, manifesting great joy on the occasion, and they have since been dancing and singing according to their fashion, in token of friendship and peace, in which many of our officers joined them, all being satisfied of the sincerity of the respective parties.

The enclosed general order, announcing the result of the conference, exhibits the terms of peace. Under existing circumstances, I did not think it necessary to enter into a formal written treaty—such an instrument, with Indians, having but little binding effect. Nor did I think it politic at this time, to say anything about their emigration, leaving that subject open to such future arrangements as the Government may think proper to make with them. No restriction upon the pleasure of the Government, in this respect, has been imposed, nor has any encouragement been given to the Indians that they would be permitted permanently to remain in Florida.

There is every reason to believe that when the Indians remaining in Florida shall learn the prosperous condition of their brethren in Arkansas, they will, at no distant period, ask to be permitted to join them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB,

Major General Commanding in chief.

Hon. J. R. POINDEXTER,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

The Infamous Six.—The following are the names of the six members of Congress who voted against the passage of the law providing for the defense of our beloved country, in case of an invasion, viz:

Cranston, of Rhode Island; Davies, of Pennsylvania; Giddings, of Ohio; Maxwell and Stratton, of N. Jersey, and Wise, one of the murderers of Colley, of Virginia. There should be a whip put in every honest man's hand, to "whip the rascals naked around the world."—Carlisle Volunteer.

Boston won the four mile day at Trenton, beating Decatur and Vashii. Time—7 m. 57 s.—8 m. 21 s.

From the Baltimore American.

The State of Mississippi presents a melancholy instance of the deplorable effects arising from the practice, which appears to be so general among her citizens, of carrying deadly weapons about their persons. Occurrences of violence, and bloodshed and death follow each other in rapid succession, in utter disregard of law and order, and to the deep disgrace not only of those who are parties to these acts but also of those of the same community who may be sincerely opposed to them. In the Natchez Courier of the 20th instant we find the annexed relation of recent affray, attended with death. In giving publicity to it, the editor precedes it with the following proper remarks, condemnatory of the abominable practice to which we have alluded:

The ink with which we record one catastrophe is hardly dry upon our paper, ere we are called upon to chronicle another. This is indeed a horrid state of affairs, but it is needless to disguise the truth, as much as that truth will disgrace our State and dishonor our reputation as citizens abroad.—Unless public sentiments can be aroused and arrayed in all its potency and majesty against the resort to deadly weapons to decide the feuds that may arise from time to time, and against the carrying of weapons of death, we are threatened with the daily enactment of such disgraceful scenes as of late we have often recorded and are now about again to chronicle. The whole duelling system is a murderous relic of the dark ages, and the resort among the citizens to arms to redress their wrongs is a burlesque upon the profession that we live in a land where the law is supreme. We hope that the day is not far distant even in Mississippi when the man of honor and the gentleman will despise and shun the man who will carry habitually about his person weapons of death. We believe much evil has resulted to the people of this State from the prevalence of this barbarous and silly custom. If one man is known to be armed as a necessary consequence it leads to the arming of others, and the one individual is often compelled in an affray to anticipate the intentions of his assailant—and take his life or lose his own. We again press this subject as an all important one on our readers, and hope that every weapon of death will be discarded from the person of every real gentleman and that public sentiment will speedily consign to the armory where alone they should be kept for public service all instruments of destruction.

The melancholy affair which suggested the above remarks occurred in the adjoining county of Wilkinson at the town of Woodville in the early part of last week. From a gentleman direct from that place we learn that the circumstances as he heard them narrated were substantially as follows:

A short time previous to the late session of the Grand Jury of Wilkinson county, a challenge was passed and a duel was to have been fought between Mr. Leigh, a son of Watkins Leigh of Virginia, and Mr. W. A. Noris, editor of the Republican, but it was arranged by the friends of the parties. When the Grand Jury convened, the foreman in accordance with his oath, took an active part in endeavoring to investigate the matter, and bringing the parties concerned in, and cognizant of the matter before them. They all refused to testify and were all consequently committed to prison.

Sometime after this the foreman Mr. A. J. Foster happened in Mr. Leigh's office and enquired for some person, when Mr. Leigh called him an informer and used other abusive language to him.—A challenge ensued and a duel was to have been fought between them, which was set for some few days subsequent. A day or so after the quarrel Mr. Leigh met Mr. C. Foster, a younger brother of A. J. Foster, in the street and asked him who he was looking at so hard? Mr. F. replied that he had a right to look as he pleased, without being questioned; some other words of an insulting character were used and a general quarrel and fight ensued, commencing between Mr. C. Foster, Dr. Moree and the friends of each, among whom were Mr. Leigh, Mr. Fielding Davis, Judge Smith, and one or two others; immediately after which Leigh had received some personal injury from Mr. Davis, sent him a challenge by Mr. H. A. Moore requested an immediate answer. Mr. D. replied that he would answer it in the morning, Mr. Moore then used some harsh language to Mr. D. and either called or insulted him that he was a coward, upon which Mr. D. turned and struck Mr. Moore with a whip, which he held in his hand, and injured him very severely in the face. Mr. D. then went home and changed his dress which had been soiled in the affray, and walked into the post office. Mr. Leigh walked in immediately afterwards with a drawn knife or dirk in his hand. Mr. D. saw him as he advanced and told him not to approach him.—Mr. L. continued to do so. Mr. D. repeated his warning and told him if he did so, that he would shoot him, and seeing that Mr. Leigh did not stop, he raised a double-barrel gun which he had in his hand and snapped both barrels at him, neither of which went off. He then struck him with the end of the gun and knocked him down, and then retreated across the street. Mr. Leigh after rising continued to advance when Mr. Davis drew a pistol and shot Mr. L. in the side which penetrated his spine. Leigh after lingering near two days died of the wound. Davis was immediately arrested and after an examination was admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

Mr. Davis is well known in this community as a gentleman of irreproachable character, and it is a matter of profound regret that he should be impelled by the force of circumstances to be engaged in this unfortunate affair. But the times seem most deplorably out of joint, and we are prepared to hear almost anything without much surprise. A very great excitement prevailed in Woodville, and it is quite probable that other affrays will grow out of this, as both parties we understand have violent and strenuous friends.

Is there no remedy for this state of things? Are we to become a bye-word and an opprobrium throughout the civilized world?

The Natchez Courier has also a notice of another occurrence of a disgraceful character. It appears that some weeks ago Governor McNutt was contemptuously spit upon by the clerk of the Chancery Court at Jackson, R. L. Dixon, and that Mr. A. J. Paxton published a severe commentary on the proceeding in one of the newspapers. This, it appears, was followed by acts of violence, the circumstances of which are thus detailed in a letter from Jackson, under date of 16th inst.

"On yesterday, R. L. Dixon, the clerk of the Chancery Court attacked A. J. Paxton in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and gave him a very severe caning, for and on account of a publication of Paxton's which appeared in the Mississippian of the 3d inst. Judge McKinley of the United States Court (then in session in the capitol) fined Dixon

\$500 for contempt of Court. In the evening Mr. Paxton and his friends, about twenty in number, prepared for an attack on Dixon, by arming themselves with guns and pistols, and placed themselves in a house by which D. was most sure to pass in going to his office. D. hearing of this, prepared himself for defense by taking his stand in the street where he stood for half an hour, when P. sent him a challenge, which D. would not except, as signing as his reasons, that he had a lucrative office, and should he accept the challenge, he would lose it, and by the law be debarred from the privilege of ever again holding an office in the State.—Paxton then came out and commenced advancing on Dixon, who told him that if he advanced further, it would be at the risk of his life, at which P. stopped and denounced D. and then retired, when the crowd almost simultaneously shouted, "Hurrah for Dixon." Here the matter of yesterday seems likely to stop."

But this evening Judge McKinley, of the U. S. Court, after adjourning court, and whilst on his way to his room, had his nose pulled severely, by a Mr. James H. Boyd, a young man who had been acting as an officer of the court during the aforesaid affray between D. & P. and for not interfering was called "a stupid Jackass," by Judge McKinley."

Southern Bank of Kentucky.—We learn that in Logan, about \$200,000 of stock has been taken, and it is believed that fifty thousand more will be taken. Should Christian, Tedd, Warren and Barron, whose means are likely equal to Logan, follow the spirited example of Logan, the Bank will no doubt go into operation.

Green River Gazette.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law prohibiting, under severe penalties, the running of any car or other vehicle, on any public road, on Sunday, unless in cases of emergency, which must be certified to by some public officer.

Going it Large.—Some silly people are in the habit of saying that it takes nine tailors to make a man, while the truth is tailors are as sharp as their neighbors. A journeyman tailor, of the name of James Webb, lately convinced some Baltimore merchants of the fact. He arrived at Baltimore and put up at the Globe Hotel, representing himself as a merchant who was about purchasing goods. He visited several merchant houses, and made purchases to the amount of \$30,000. He requested that the goods might be placed aside, as it was not his intention to take them until they were paid for. His requests were complied with by the gentlemen with whom he had traded, who were delighted with his riches and honesty. So entranced were they with their customer, they soon made a lion of him, carrying him to balls, parties, &c., allowed him the use of their carriages, and did every thing in their power to make his time pass agreeably. At length, one day this scrupulously honest gentleman was missing, and it was soon ascertained that he was a journeyman tailor, whose capital consisted of an unblushing fronthander, a plausible address, and a fine suit of clothes, things which have deceived even wiser persons than the Baltimore merchants.

A new Candidate for the Presidency has been brought out by the Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal, George M. Troup, to be supported by the States Rights party.

Money, which answers such a variety of purposes, has been used to hire a person into health. A gentleman cured his wife, who was complaining, by giving her a dollar a day for every day that she did not complain; if she uttered any complaint her wages were stopped for that day.

SPITEFUL.—The anti-fifteen gallon boys of Boston, on Wednesday night lynched the gate of one of the temperance informers and witnesses on a recent trial there for violating the license law.—The gate was beautifully covered with tar, with an abundant supply of feathers.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Woodman Wheeler, of Petersham, was found hanging dead in his barn on Tuesday of last week. The cause of this suicide, as it has been told us, is somewhat singular. Mr. Wheeler, a month since, was a hearty old bachelor, verging upon three score and ten. But though old, his heart was not insensible to the tender offices and affairs of love." In an unguarded hour, as it seems, he plighted his troth to a lady—we cannot say exactly how fair. In another moment "he did repent him of the rash act," and earnestly sought a release from the galling though silken chain. The lady was courageous, and our bachelor generously offered one hundred dollars for a discharge. The lady pleaded blighted hopes, and, tearful as became her sex, would only accept of twice that sum. The repentant lover thought this extortion, and refused, the pertinacious angel called him a trifler, and threatened a suit for breach of promise.—He took counsel legal, and then of his purse, and—married her. On the day of the wedding he left her, and never saw her more. The day of his suicide was the day fixed for her removal to his house. "Liberty or death," thought the sighing husband—and debarred of the former, he embraced the latter. The means were emblematic of his fate; to escape the chafing of a silken cord, he hung himself with a log chain.—Barre (Vt.) Gazette.

SAILOR'S DREAD OF FRIDAY. "Columbus sailed from Spain on Friday, discovered land on Friday. These curious coincidences have sufficed, one might think, to dispel the superstitions dread still so prevalent of commencing a voyage on that ominous day.

To our certain knowledge, the keel of Old Iron sides, was laid on Friday: she was launched on Friday: went to sea on Friday, and fought her first battle on Friday—N. Y. Whig.

An every day scene.—Whoa—haw—geo—go along—accompanied by divers applications of the whip, occasionally shouts, hollowing, &c. The poor oxen have a hard time of it. Is there not too much cruelty practised towards these useful and docile creatures? Abbot says, in his letters from Cuba, that he never saw an ox struck on the island, and that their strength, rapidity of motion, and docility, were very much superior to any thing he ever saw in America. Taunton Spectator.

DIED—On the night of the 4th instant, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Bryant, of this County, Mr. Asa Cartmell, after a confinement so long and melancholy in his character, that his afflicted and devoted friends, should consider it a blessing that God, in his providence, has seen fit to call him hence.

So far as friends, fortune, and character, were concerned, he was favored in an eminent degree. But all those he has had to give up for an existence beyond the grave; and we fondly hope, that so far from loosing by the exchange, that he is now in the full fruition of all those pleasures, which will forever thrill the souls of the redeemed of the Lord.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. WILLIAM M. DRAKE, to Miss MARY HAMPTON, daughter of Mr. Jesse Hampton of Lexington.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time before. The Blue Lick Springs equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 13, 1839—24-tf

N. B. It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is more extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducing, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told, that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

Boarding per day, (for any time less than a week,) \$1.25.—Per week \$3.75.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Scott Circuit Court, I the undersigned, Commissioner, will expose to sale on Monday the 1st day of July next, on the premises,

THE FARM AND TRACT OF LAND
Upon which AUSTIN BRADFORD, deceased, resided. This Tract of Land contains

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,

All under good fence; a suitable proportion of it is in cultivation; the land well set in grass. There are some forty Acres or more of first rate HEMP LAND, with excellent timothy meadows and grass lots; never failing stock water in abundance, having a small creek running through the whole length of the tract, and two excellent ponds. The Orchard is not surpassed by any in the county; the trees large and numerous, and bearing a great variety of fruit. The buildings are an excellent BRICK DWELLING, built after the cottage order, and quite spacious and roomy, with two excellent cellars; the out Houses are first rate, including an excellent horse-mill. This Tract of Land is most advantageously located in Scott county, immediately on the road leading from Georgetown to Paris, and nearly equidistant between those two places, and between Lexington and Cynthiana, within two miles of New Town and Centreville; and about four miles from Leesburg.

The terms of the sale, according to the decree of the Court, are as follows. One third of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale; one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years from said day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, to have the force and effect of repaying bonds, bearing interest from the date, and the payments further secured by a mortgage on the premises.

T. H. BRADFORD, Con't.

June 7, 1839—24-tf Price \$0.00.

PRICE REDUCED.

FLOUR.—25 Barrels, just received from the Mills of Geo. Weir, Esq., a superior article.

BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

June 12, 1839—21-tf

Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion. 78 Number Lotter.

July 1, 1839—21-tf

Kentucky State Lottery.

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!

THE following details of a Scheme of a Lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of \$20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, DELAY NOT, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.

156, Broadway, New-York.

U.S. Observe the number, 156.

\$700,000!! \$500,000!! \$25,000!!
6 prizes of \$20,000! 2 of \$15,000,
and 3 of \$10,000!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New-Orleans.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1839. Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers—Sylvester & Co. 156, Broadway, New York, Solo Agents.

NO COMBINATION NOS.

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.

U.S. The deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize, THE ARCADE, 256 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches on Gravier street; rented at about \$37,000 per annum,—valued at

\$700,000

1 prize, CITY HOTEL, 162 feet on Common street; 116 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at \$25,000—valued at

\$500,000

1 prize, DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the Arcade, No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches on Natchez street, rented at \$1200—valued at

\$20,000

1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at

\$20,000

1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$12,000—valued at

\$20,000

1 prize, Ditto, No. 29, North-East corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street; rented at \$1500—valued at

\$30,000

1 prize, Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin street; 127 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in front of Custom-house street; rented at \$1500—valued at

\$20,000

1 prize, Ditto, No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet 11 inches deep; rented at \$1500—valued at

\$20,000

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